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Exhibit 8

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deputation Purification.
depurative [Late L *depuratus*], past part. of *depurare* to purify, from L *de-* from + *purare* to purify, from *purus* pure, clean + *-iv-*] 1 Capable of purifying. Also *pellant*. 2 Any substance that purifies. Also called *depurant*.
depurination The removal of purines from DNA, a process accomplished by acid treatment. The process of hydrolysis favors purines over pyrimidines, and DNA over RNA.
de Quervain [Fritz de Quervain, Swiss physician, 1868-1940] 1 Quervain's disease, Quervain syndrome. See under SYNDROME. 2 De Quervain's thyroiditis. See under SUBACUTE THYROIDITIS.
der- [Gk *derē* neck] A combining form denoting the neck.
deradelphus [DER- + Gk *adelphos* a brother, twin] Conjoined twins with duplication of parts below the thorax but with a single head and neck. A seldom used and imprecise term.
deradenitis [DER- + ADENITIS] Inflammation of the lymph nodes of the neck. An obsolete term.
deradenoncus [DER- + ADEN- + -ONCUS] A tumor or swelling of a gland of the neck. An obsolete term.
derailment / derailment of volition PARERGASIA.
deranencephalia DERANENCEPHALY.
deranencephaly [DER- + ANENCEPHALY] The absence or major deficiency of the head and neck. A seldom used and imprecise term. Also called *deranencephalia*.
derangement [French *dérangement* (from Old French *desrengier* to disarrange, from *des-* DE- + *reng* a place, row + *-ment* -MENT) a taking a thing from its place, altering] 1 A defective configuration or the loss of a previously attained level of organization or functioning. 2 Any kind of mental disorder. An outmoded usage.
Hey's internal derangement The partial dislocation of the knee. It is associated with severe pain. An obsolete term.
Dercum [Francis Xavier Dercum, U.S. neurologist, 1856-1931] Dercum's disease. See under NEUROLIPOMATOSIS DOLOROSA.
deralization [DE- + REAL + -ize] + -ATION] The feeling that some or all of the external world has changed and is no longer familiar or real. It is reported most frequently in dissociative disorders of a hysterical nature, temporal lobe epilepsy, and schizophrenia.
derelism [L *de-* from, away + *re-*, ablative of *res* thing, reality + -ISM] Thinking and other mental activities that ignore reality and actual experience, such as occurs in a delusion. Derelism is often seen in schizophrenics. Also called *derism*.
derelistic Characterized by derelism.
derencephalia DERENCEPHALY.
derencephalocle [DER- + ENCEPHALOCLE] A protrusion of a rudimentary brain through a defect at the rostral end of the cervical vertebral canal.
derencephalus An embryo, fetus, or newborn infant with derencephaly.
derencephaly [DER- + ENCEPHAL- + -Y] The failure of closure in the cephalic and cervical regions of the neural tube, accompanied by erosion of the exposed neural tissues. Also called *derencephalia*.

derism DERELISM.

derivative [L *derivatus* (past part. of *derivare* to derive, convey water from its regular course, from DE- + L *rivus* a brook, canal) derived, drawn from the regular course] A substance derived from another by some specific modification of its molecule, usually by substitution or addition reactions. The derivative may be made in order to identify the original compound, or to protect some parts of the molecule when others react.
purified protein derivative Purified protein derivative of tuberculin. See under TUBERCULIN.
tricyclic derivative Any of the metabolites or chemical analogues of the tricyclic antidepressant drugs. Desipramine and nortriptyline, for example, are demethylated metabolites of tertiary tricyclics.

derm- DERMATO-

-derm [Gk *derma* skin] A combining form denoting skin.

derma [Gk, skin] DERMIS.

derma- DERMATO-

-derma [Gk *derma* skin] A combining form meaning a (specified) condition of the skin. Also *-dermia*. • Some authorities have in the past differentiated *-dermia* from *-derma*, applying *poikilodermia*, for example, to a disease entity and *poikiloderma* to a symptom. The distinction is now no longer acceptable and there is a growing tendency to apply the form *-derma* in all contexts.

dermabrader [DERM- + English *abrader* an agent used for abrading] 1 An instrument, often a rotating burr, that is used to perform dermabrasion. 2 The operator of such an instrument.

dermabrasion [DERM- + ABRASION] The surgical removal of irregularities of the skin, as scarring and embedded foreign materials. The skin is smoothed out by removing superficial layers of the skin with a dermatome or any of a variety of abrading devices, such as a rapidly turning wire brush or gritty paper or cloth. The remaining epithelium is then allowed to recover spontaneously. Also called *planing*.

dermacarrier [DERMA- + CARRIER] The part of a device that conveys a skin graft in the process of making a tanner mesh. It consists of a rigid, rectangular, plastic plate containing parallel grooves. Slits are cut between the grooves by a spiral blade positioned above the dermacarrier.

Dermacentor [DERMA- + Gk *kentōr* a goader, stinger] A genus of ornate, moderate- to large-sized, hard ticks (family Ixodidae) with eyes and festoons. Some 31 species are known, most of which are three-host ticks, though a few one-host species are known. Immature stages usually feed on rodents, lagomorphs, and insectivores, while older stages feed on larger mammals. They are serious pests of herbivores in some areas and are also vectors of rickettsial and viral pathogens.

Dermacentor albipictus The winter, elk, or horse tick, a one-host species found on horses, elk, moose, and deer in much of Canada and the western United States. Man is only attacked accidentally, usually when skinning deer.

Dermacentor andersoni The Rocky Mountain wood tick, a widely distributed, abundant pest in western North America, which serves as a vector of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.